

HILLSBOROUGH RECORDER.

Vol. I.

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 16, 1820.

No. 28.

HILLSBOROUGH, N. C.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

BY DENNIS HEARTT.

AT THREE DOLLARS A YEAR, PAYABLE
HALF YEARLY IN ADVANCE.

Those who do not give notice of their wish to have their paper discontinued at the expiration of their year, will be presumed as desiring its continuance until countermanded.

Whoever will guarantee the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth gratis.

Advertisements not exceeding fourteen lines will be inserted three times for one dollar, and twenty-five cents for each continuance.

Subscriptions received by the printer, and most of the post-masters in the state.

All letters upon business relative to the paper must be post-paid.

Gentlemen of leisure, who possess a taste for literary pursuits, are invited to favour us with communications.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, on the 10th of July last, a negro man named SAM, twenty-four or twenty-five years old, near six feet high, stout made, of a black complexion, and very likely. It is supposed he is lurking in the neighbourhood of Alexander Bland, near Hillsborough, as he has a wife there, or possibly he may undertake to pass as a free man, as he has been trying to procure a free pass. The above reward will be given to any person who may apprehend said negro and deliver him to me, or confine him in jail so that I get him again, if taken in this county, or twenty dollars if taken out of the county.

Lewis Hutchins.

Orange county, N. C. Aug. 3. 27-1f

For sale, at the house formerly occupied as the Bank, the following

VALUABLE MEDICINES,

viz.

LEE'S ELIXIR, a sovereign remedy for colds, obstinate coughs, catarrhs, asthma, sore throats, and approaching consumptions.

ASTHMATIC PILLS, which give immediate relief in all asthma, difficulty of breathing, &c.

AROMATIC PILLS, for female complaints. INDIAN VEGETABLE SPECIFIC, an excellent remedy for certain complaints.

Antibilious Pills, Fever and Ague Drops, Eye Water, Tooth Powder, Worm-destroying Lozenges, Tooth-ache Drops, Corn Plaster, Tooth-ache Pills, Rheumatic Pills, Restorative Pills.

Hillsborough, Aug. 9. 27-1f

WOOL CARDING MACHINE.

THE subscriber has in complete operation, at A. D. Murphy's mills, on Haw River, in this county, a pair of machines for carding wool into rolls. The machines are new, and the cards of a superior quality.

It is necessary that wool brought to these machines should be freed from burs and other hard substances, as they injure the cards. It should also be washed clean of dirt, and one pound of clean grease should be added to every ten or twelve pounds of wool. A sufficiency of tow or linen sheets (not woollen) should be brought to put the rolls in.

Merino wool can be carded, if those who have it will prepare it in the following manner: Take rain or river water, boil it, to which add an equal quantity of cold urine; stir the wool in this until the grease is extracted from the body of the wool and rises to the top; then take it out, rinse it in clear water, dry it, and it is ready for carding. The same preparation will do for the next and succeeding parcels. If the above directions cannot be attended to (which is best), wash the wool well in a strong soap suds. Work cannot be well done unless these directions are observed.

The advantage of a never failing stream will enable me to accommodate all who may favour me with their custom. Customers from a distance shall meet with dispatch, and every exertion will be used to have the work well done and expeditiously.

Samuel S. Claytor.

Aug. 2. 26-

Lost or Mislaid,

A NOTE of hand on Robert Eaton and John Pausette, for the sum of twenty-three dollars or thereabouts, with Henry Whitted witness. The said note was drawn twelve months after date, and dated some time in February, 1819. I forewarn all persons from trading for said note, as I have received full satisfaction for the same from said Eaton.

Wm. Whitted, sen.

July 26. 25-5

NEW POST OFFICE.

A NEW POST OFFICE is established at Cochran's Level, Orange county, North Carolina. Due attention will be paid to the duties of the office by

Wm. Hyndman, P. M.

July 14. 24-1f

NOTICE.

DURING my absence from the state, which will be for the space of two or three months, the duties of my office as County Surveyor, for Orange county, N. C. will be attended to by Mr. Joseph A. Woods, of Hillsborough, who is authorised to attend to the same.

Hugh Mulhollan.

Orange county, July 21, 1820. 25

ROBBERY.

ON my way from Petersburg home, on the night of the 27th June last, my wagon box was broken open, in the county of Granville, seven miles below Goshen, and a large red morocco pocket book taken out: had in it eighteen dollars in money, one ten dollar note and two of four; also two notes of hand, one on Isaac Mitchell (near Petersburg) for two hundred and thirty dollars, given about the last of October or first of November, 1819, and one on Peyton Wood, of Granville, for six dollars, with a credit on it for four dollars; Mitchell's note had two credits, one for twenty-seven dollars, the other for one hundred dollars. There was also taken at the same time, a razor case, razors, box and brush; the razors were small; and both had white handles. I do hereby forewarn all persons from trading for said notes, or the said Peyton Wood or Isaac Mitchell from paying them to any person except myself, as I have never traded or assigned the same away to any person. It is hoped that all good people will keep a look out, and any information will be thankfully received.

Wm. D. Ray.

Orange county, July 4.

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to insert the above three times, and forward his account to this office. W. D. R.

FOR SALE,

TWO good MILCH COWS, which were raised in town.

Inquire of the Printer.

July 24.

25-

Traveller's Inn.

A. MASON & Wm. CLIFTON.

HAVING purchased that well known stand in Hillsborough from Messrs. Hinton & Brame of Petersburg, formerly the property of Mr. Henry Thompson, inform their friends and the public generally, that they are now prepared to accommodate as many as may honour them with their company. They are provided with good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the country will afford. They are also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best of provender. They solicit a share of the patronage of the public. Mr. Clifton will always give his personal services, and pledges himself to the public, to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction.

Hillsborough, N. C. April 10, 1820. 26-10

Mason Hall Eagle Hotel.

A. MASON.

WISHES to inform his former customers and the public generally, that he has nearly finished his house, so that he is now able to accommodate as many as may honour him with their company. His house is large, having seven comfortable rooms which have fire places in them, suitable for families, or travelling gentlemen wishing such. He has provided good beds, liquors, &c. and will keep as good a table as the neighbourhood will afford. He is also provided with good stables, and will always keep the best provender. The situation of the place is pleasant, and very healthy. Gentlemen wishing to visit him with their families, during the summer season, can be accommodated on moderate terms.

The keeper of this establishment pledges himself to the public to do all in his power to please and give entire satisfaction. Gentlemen who call can amuse themselves in reading the newspapers in his hall-room, where he keeps files of papers from almost every part of the United States.

Mason Hall, Orange county, N. C. Feb. 28, 1820. 5 4-6m

D. HEARTT

Proposes publishing by subscription

THE PROCEEDINGS AND DEBATES

OF THE

Convention of North Carolina

On the adoption of the Constitution of the United States;

TOGETHER WITH

The Declaration of Rights and Constitution of the State.

TO WHICH IS PREFIXED

The Constitution of the United States.

THE former edition of this work having become so scarce as to render it difficult to procure a copy, it has been suggested to the publisher that a new edition would be acceptable to the public; he has accordingly submitted the proposal for their patronage, and will commence the publication as soon as the number of subscribers shall be such as to justify the undertaking. The debates of the North Carolina convention on the adoption of the constitution of the United States, must certainly excite sufficient interest to prevent their becoming extinct; it is therefore presumed that the proposed edition will be extensively patronised throughout the state.

CONDITIONS.

The work will be comprised in a duodecimo volume of about three hundred pages, neatly printed on fine paper.

The price to subscribers will be one dollar and fifty cents, handsomely bound and lettered.

It will be put to press as soon as three hundred subscribers are obtained.

Subscriptions received at this office, and at most of the post-offices in the state.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to James S. Smith & Co. or to James S. Smith, are requested to settle their accounts, as he can give no further indulgence.

J. S. Smith.

Hillsborough, June 20. 20-1f

Rural Economy.

Address to the Maryland Agricultural Society at the semi-annual meeting in June 1820, by the President, R. SMITH, Esq.

The address which I had the honor of submitting to the society at our last meeting, inculcated the expediency of a systematical rotation of crops.—It, at the same time, stated that no system would suit universally; but that every person ought to form one for himself according to the soil, the size, and character of his farm.

In this selection of the proper course, it, among other things, ought to be kept in view.

1st. That grain crops ought not to succeed each other; but that there ought to be an alternate succession of grain and green crops.

2d. That a long course of rotation is more favorable to the soil than a short one, i. e. that a five year's rotation is better, as to the soil, than a three or a four years system, and that a six or seven years rotation is preferable to either.

Every plant finds, in the soil, its appropriate food: If, therefore, such plant be cultivated, for a series of years in the same field, its peculiar nutriment will, eventually, be exhausted; and, of course, the plant will, in such case, perish with hunger. Hence results the necessity of some change in crops. Of this no practical farmer entertains a doubt. The only question then is, what ought to be this change? or, in technical language, what ought to be the rotation of crops?

The ingredients of the soil, which constitute the nourishment of all farinaceous crops, are homogeneous; and consequently, wheat, following Indian corn, can have but a diminished portion of pabulous matter necessary to its perfect vegetation.—The same principle is applicable to leguminous—to esculent root and other green crops. And this principle ought to have a powerful influence in the selection of whatever system of rotation may be adopted.

The earth, by a certain process in nature, has providentially the faculty of regaining those nutritive ingredients, which it may have parted with in the productions of a crop. This, however, does not take place immediately. It requires time. To afford then the requisite time for such renovation, and to allow the field, in the interim, not to rest but in some green crop, ought to be the primary object in every system of rotation. With this view, the protracted course of rotation and the alternate succession of grain and of green crops may, to a transient observer, appear, upon good land, to have been year after year, abundant and in quality good; but upon a more accurate examination and comparison, they would prove to have been, by a perceptible gradation, diminished in quantity and degenerated in quality.

I have known a square in a garden, which had produced cabbages for a series of years, without the intervention of any other crop, so that, in the end, it became incapable, even with the aid of manure, of producing cabbages fit for use. And yet this same square yielded the following year a good crop of peas and beans. In the language of the gardener it had become tired of cabbages. But in the language of truth, the peculiar aliment of that vegetable had been exhausted. Similar complaints are made, as to clover, by some of our farmers, and may be made, as to corn, and wheat, by all whose course of rotation has not been sufficiently diversified, and at the same time so short, as not to allow to the soil the time necessary for its regeneration.

Instead of wheat immediately following Indian corn, as is our general practice, it is worthy of consideration, whether there ought not to be an intermediate crop, of Swedish Turnips, Mangel Wortzel and Potatoes. Besides the immediately relief thereby afforded to the soil, these valuable articles of food would enable the farmer to fatten an additional number of cattle, hogs and sheep for sale, and of cows for the dairy. And these stocks, over and above the profits of their sale and products of the dairy, would furnish a vast accumulation of manure.—Such an accession of manure would necessarily contribute to the augmentation of the succeeding crop, and to the permanent improvement of the farm.

From the increased quantity of manure, procurable under the system of alternate white and green crops it may be assumed as a fact, that the farm would, in the course of a few years, yield at least twice as much per acre as it now does under the present impoverishing practice. In that event, instead of the thirty acres, for example, in corn, and thirty in wheat, there would need be but fifteen acres each. And as then two fields of fifteen acres each, would yield as much as the two fields of the thirty acres each now do, the corn and wheat crops would, of course, be not at all diminished,

whilst the expense of their cultivation would be reduced just in the proportion of 15 to 30. And this difference of expense would form no inconsiderable part of the profits of the corn and of the wheat. But this is not all. The great and essential advantage to be gained is, that the remaining thirty acres would, under this system, be in green crops, for the food of an additional number of cattle and other stocks. And it will not escape observation, that all the profits and advantages immediate and remote, arising from the sale of these cattle, hogs and sheep, from the cows of the dairy, and from the great accession of manure, cannot be considered but a clear gain, resulting exclusively from the proposed green crops, and attended, moreover, with no diminution whatever of the products of grain.

It is strenuously maintained by many practical farmers, that the cultivation of food for the use of cattle and other stocks is as profitable as the cultivation of food for the use of man. Be this as it may, it is obvious to every understanding, and it is confirmed by sorrowful experience, that no farm can be profitably conducted unless it furnishes an adequate supply of food for as many neat cattle and other stocks as may be sufficient to produce all the manure necessary to its progressive improvement. When a farm does not furnish the requisite food for this number of cattle and other stocks, there will, from a deficiency of manure, be a deterioration of the soil, and of course, a gradual diminution of the produce, and of the value of the estate. This annual tendency, from bad to worse, must inevitably, in the natural course of things, terminate in the utter ruin of the proprietor. Of this dismal, melancholly result, our country, unhappily, exhibits too many illustrations.

Swedish Turnips were sowed by me last year, part in drills on the 12th of May, and part broadcast on the 12th of June. Both crops, notwithstanding the excessive heat, and the long continued drought of the summer, were very abundant, and in quality excellent. Those sowed in May are esteemed the best. The roots continued to be remarkably acceptable to the cattle until the 15th of May, when they were all consumed. The affording of green and nutritious food in spring, when our cattle in general, suffer much, is one of the characteristic recommendations of the Swedish Turnips, and is, of itself, sufficient to induce its universal cultivation. So useful and profitable, in my estimation, is this root, that I have just finished the sowing, in drill, of ten acres more than I did last season. The sowing of this year, as of the last, has been performed by a machine, the coulters of which, I this season had fixed in such manner as to make the furrow so deep, as that the seeds were deposited about an inch and a half below the surface of the ground. By such deep sowing, the plant when it makes its appearance above ground has so vigorous a root, that it soon attains the third or rough leaf; and then is beyond all danger from the ravages of the fly. To the fore part of this Drill-Machine, there is attached a very light roller, which smooths and prepares the ground for the coulters, and to the back part, there is a chain, which draws the dirt into the furrow, so as to cover the seed to the depth of about an inch and a half. The rollers in returning, presses to the seed, the earth that had been drawn thereon by the chain, and at the same time smooths and prepares for the coulters the ground of the next furrow. It may perhaps not be amiss to state, that from these deeply sown seed, the plants have come up in great profusion.

Ground in good condition, as mine is, has produced from six hundred to one thousand bushels to the acre. The actual produce of my crop shall be accurately ascertained next fall.

The Mangel Wortzel I have, by way of experiment, sowed this year in manured drills on a small scale. Should the plant agreeable to my expectations prove to be productive and valuable, its cultivation by me will, in that event, be greatly extended. My present intention is to cultivate, every year hereafter, the whole of the corn field of the preceding season, in Swedish Turnips, Mangel Wortzel and Potatoes. There ought to be no dread of a redundancy. Every farmer, great as well as small, will find it immensely profitable to increase his stock of cattle, hogs and sheep, in proportion to his increased supply of green food. The ultimate advantages of such a course of husbandry, are incalculable.

Under this system there ought to be on every farm, a barn with stables, for horses and for cows giving milk, and also, open sheds for dry cattle. These improvements ought to be made of dimensions and in a style correspondent to the size of the farm and to the circumstances of the proprietor. Without such accommodations, the crops cannot be preserved and managed to the best advantage; the various stocks on the farm cannot be kept in good condition;

and above all, there cannot be so large an accumulation of stable manure. Upon this, object all important in every view of good husbandry, I have expended different sums of money from five thousand dollars to a very few hundred.

I shall, this summer, build a barn, which as to cost and dimensions, would suit the poorest class of farmers in our country. The total expenses, including the materials to be purchased, will not, according to the estimate of my carpenter, exceed \$250. This barn will be 40 by 22 feet, with an open barack, 22 by 14 feet attached to each end. It will have a threshing floor of 20 by 12 feet in the clear, and 2 stables 20 by 12 feet each. The whole building, barracks as well as barn, will be under a good roof of the best shingles. This statement, apparently trivial, I have deemed it not amiss to make, merely because it goes to shew, that it is in the power of every farmer to have a barn that would answer all the purposes of good management. A person capable, as every farmer is, of performing by himself and his people much of the work, would necessarily find the cost to be greatly diminished.

If in our husbandry, there should be adopted a methodical rotation, comprising an alternate & protracted succession of white and green crops; and if, on our farms, there should be erected suitable barns, stables, sheds, and barracks, then will there, assuredly, be on every such farm, a competent supply of food for as many neat cattle and other stocks, as may be necessary to produce all the manure required for the best cultivation of such farm; then will all such food, be administered to the best advantage, with the utmost convenience and without any kind of waste, and then will our stock of every kind be carefully preserved and gradually improved. In such a favorable state of things, we shall have the consolation of beholding the progressive improvement of the soil, and of the stocks of our country; an improvement which, in its progress and in its result, cannot fail to ensure to us our full share of all the happiness, which the good things of the world can bestow.

Foreign Intelligence.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

London, June 7.

Mr. Brougham said, he was commanded by her majesty to deliver a message to the house, which, with permit, he would read.

[Here followed the message from the queen, which we have already published.]

The order of the day for taking his majesty's message now into consideration, was then read.

Lord Castlereagh was convinced that the house would feel with him the difficulty of the situation in which he was placed. He was asked, last night, what the course of proceeding was which his majesty's ministers intended to recommend; and here he must protest, *in limine*, against the crown or his majesty's government being represented as persecutors or prosecutors. In the message of his majesty, it appeared that the king threw himself, as by the constitution he was justified in doing, on the great council of the nation, and to ask advice of them in the difficult crisis in which the country now stood, as to the course he was to pursue. At present he could not say what course the house might recommend; it must be after a select body of the house had inquired into, and investigated the nature of the facts submitted to them, that they would be enabled to recommend the course to be pursued, and the ulterior proceedings to be adopted. The committee of secrecy, to which he had now to propose the referring these papers, would have nothing to do with the guilt or innocence of the person charged, except as in the nature of a grand jury, on whose report would depend whether any future step should be adopted or not—(Hear, hear!) And he would put it to the house, whether, in case of ulterior proceedings, they would not be more free and unfettered in their defence of their illustrious mistress, than they could be if they were now appointed members of that committee of inquiry. He assured the house he claimed not from the house, either for himself or his colleagues; any favour in the inquiry which they would make into the conduct adopted by the government, in the advice they had given his majesty, in this most painful and arduous transaction; but, at the same time, he must protest against the course adopted by the honorable member last night, of condemning them unheard, and ignorant as he was of the circumstance and situation under which they had advised his majesty. An honorable and learned gentleman, (Mr. Brougham,) on that occasion, however, strongly urged the necessity of avoiding that investigation which must prove so painful to the illustrious parties concerned; so injurious

to the public; and which must risk the character of a high and illustrious individual. And the honorable and learned gentleman strongly urged ministers to avoid such investigation unless forced upon them. It had now been forced upon them; negotiation was at an end; for the transactions of the last 48 hours had proved how little was to be gained by negotiation; and how little the illustrious individual was inclined to be guided by the wise advice which the honorable and learned gentleman may be presumed to have given her. She had rather chosen to adopt the lamentable, and, he would add, criminal, advice of some persons about her, and had, as the honorable and learned gentleman last night declared, permitted garbled and untrue statements of what had passed to go forth; statements calculated only to inflame the passions of the lower orders. (Hear, hear.) The members of government had also been accused of offering her majesty money, and had been charged with acting unconstitutionally in doing so. It should be recollected, that no provision could be made for any of the royal family, whether queen or otherwise, unless recommended by the crown. In all contracts made with foreign powers, on the subject of a subsidy, the sum was first named by the crown, in the understanding that an application was to be made to parliament. He had thought it was the intention of her majesty to reside abroad, and, in that event, it was becoming in parliament to make the same provision as when she left the country. As it had been understood that the royal parties were to continue separated, the provision was proper, and was regarded as final, especially, as by the settlement of marriage, the queen was entitled to 50,000*l.* a year. No proposition had been made to the queen to surrender her rights, as ministers must have been aware that no such renunciation could be made, and no act of the queen to that effect could be valid. The object of the arrangement had been, to put a stop to all conflict, both at home and abroad, betwixt the parties. As the queen was not to live in this country, it was proposed that she should not bear a title that could raise a perpetual question as to her public situation with the representatives of the crown, in foreign countries. The honorable gentleman had a document in his possession that proved no idea had been entertained that the queen should surrender her legal rights. No attempt had ever been made by the government, that foreign powers should hurt the feelings of the queen. No wish existed to deprive her of any of her comforts. On the first day of the session the house had been informed that measures had been adopted to prevent any pecuniary embarrassment. A communication had been made by the first lord of the treasury, to the queen's bankers, since her arrival in the country, that there would be no interruption to her income pending the discussion in parliament; and that she was at perfect liberty to choose any residence she might think proper. The members of the royal family were not entitled to reside in the royal palaces, and most of them had houses for which they paid themselves. He concluded by moving, that the papers delivered to the house be referred to a select committee to examine and to report upon them to the house.

Mr. Brougham, (amidst a general call) then rose. He assured the house that the noble lord had not risen upon this question with more pain than he now did; with reluctance he could not add, for who could feel any otherwise than satisfaction, that the hour was at length arrived when he might freely, fully, and openly, defend those interests to the best of his abilities; although he must do so, unfortunately, under the consciousness of his inadequacy to so great a task. It was to parliament that the illustrious lady, who was the subject of the debate, addressed herself; but it was to the high court of parliament, and not to any selected band of mutes, that she made her appeal. Her sagacity, not inferior to that of any person in public or private life, whom he had ever met with, her natural propriety of conduct; a propriety maintained under circumstances the most dangerous and hostile to domestic harmony and domestic virtue, satisfied the mind of her majesty, that an open investigation could alone answer the demands of justice. Would those who heard him, possessing, as he knew they did, the feelings of men and of gentlemen, with a living spark of honor animating their breasts, severally blame an error, if an error it was, which, under the guidance of perhaps not absolute wisdom, her majesty had been induced to commit? (Hear, hear, and a laugh.) He would appeal to the house, as her majesty had done, whether it was fair or just to make outward appearances a ground of accusation. Why, then, was her case to be made dependant upon the sentence of a tribunal of which she had never before heard, and before which she could offer no defence? She well knew, indeed, that, from the mode of proceeding suggested by the noble lord (Castlereagh,) she could expect neither relief nor consolation. It was a public trial that she desired, and it was to the high court of parliament that she made her appeal. He, of course, knew not whether a bill of attainder, or a bill of pains and penalties, was in contempla-

tion, or might be the result of the proposed inquiry. The noble lord, he apprehended, would hardly take for his model the proceedings in lord Stafford's case, and still less would he dare to derive a precedent from the reign of Henry VIII. (Hear, hear.) No former administration—not that of Mr. Pitt himself—would have ventured upon a measure that indicated so entire a departure from the common principles of our jurisprudence. He knew nothing of the materials which were to constitute the subject of inquiry; his knowledge was confined to the exterior of a green bag. (Hear, hear.) In that bag was contained, not only all the documentary evidence, but all the evidence of any kind which could be adduced before a committee. He had reason to believe, that no living witness would be brought forward for any other purpose than that of verifying certain signatures. It was, indeed, a lamentable circumstance, that a lawyer of no common rank might probably be found among this latter description of witnesses. Previous to that ill-fated hour which led the learned gentleman, to whom he alluded—a gentleman distinguished by the rank of king's counsel, and universally esteemed for his character and abilities—to take up his residence at Milan; no man would have imagined that such a task would have been undertaken by such a person. It was extraordinary that an expectant master in chancery would stoop to this employment. For what had he exchanged his practice at the bar? To mingle with idle gossips, to hear the stories of barge-men, to register the tales of cast-off mistresses and discarded servants: truly an undignified employment. To be engaged month after month, in noting down the minutes of a sort of evidence, with which courts of justice, to their misfortune, were too familiar, but which, to their honor, they always reproached, was a singular instance of departure from the ordinary course of professional avocations. In this way, however, and from sources thus impure, had been accumulated and brought together all the contents of that green bag. This was the mass of evidence on which her majesty's accusers alone relied; and when he had made these personal allusions, he did it with the feeling of one professional man filled with regret at the humiliation of another, blushing at once for the profession and human nature. (Hear, hear.) It was lamentable that the base work should not have been left to other hands—to hands accustomed to the same degrading employment—to hands which not even this low and dirty office could further sully. But the noble lord thought proper to contend, that all proceedings before a committee would be indifferent as to the result of an ulterior inquiry. He called on every man who heard him to lay his hand on his heart and declare, whether in his own case, he would put his trust, or rest his final hope, on a committee. Admitting that something in the nature of a preliminary investigation ought to take place, it was not to the keeping of a committee that he would entrust so sacred a charge—the charge of a queen's honor and fair fame. The noble lord seemed to have supposed, that it had been charged against the government as unjustifiable on their part to have made the proposition to the queen, when the parliament alone could make the grant. He (Mr. Brougham) was aware that the offer was to be considered in the same way as if it had been made to any foreign power, when it was usual for ministers, in the first instance, to enter into the engagement, and afterwards come to parliament to carry it into effect. But he (Mr. Brougham) must assert, that he still viewed it, as he had always done, as nothing more or less than calling on the queen to say, "Give me 50,000*l.* a year, and I will admit that I am guilty, or, at least, not quite innocent." (Hear.) She was not only to abandon her own title, but she was not allowed to take any other belonging to any other branch of the royal family. What was that but to say, "I admit myself to be unworthy of that family, and ought not to be permitted to bear its name?" (Cheers.) That the queen might not only abandon all her rights, but the very name of the family to which she belonged. If other propositions had been made to her majesty, which did not wear even the appearance of an acknowledgement of guilt—which, as a woman of honor and of unimpeached character and conduct, she might safely accept—which would not have been creditable to the government to offer, and to which, in justice, the queen might have yielded—he would have been the first to have given his humble advice that her majesty should rather go a step too far than not go far enough to lend herself to an honorable, but a private and amicable, adjustment. (Continued cheers.) His reason was this, in this question the interests of the royal family was most deeply concerned, and the interests of the constitution in proportion. Not merely was the queen's character at stake—not merely must the treatment she received in this or that instance be investigated—not merely must the inquiry extend to this or that illustrious house with which she was connected; but all the private history of all those exalted individuals to whom she was related, might, (he did not say must,) be forced into the conflict. Then, the house must

give him leave to say, it would have another such session as had been known eleven years ago, when all public business was suspended, when all feelings of ordinary political interest were annihilated, when the common state gossip of the day was stilled, when parties ceased to engage, and political rancor had been overwhelmed in the great engrossing topic of the private life, habits, and failings, of one of the noblest personages in the realm. Who should assert, what course men bound by professional ties to regard nothing but the safety of his client, (he referred not to members of this house, and therefore had no allusion to himself or his learned colleague) might think it necessary to recommend? Others must be trusted—their royal client must rely upon the skill, the knowledge, and the prudence of others; and who should decide that absolute necessity might compel them to advise a proceeding, of which some idea might be formed by those who had marked what had passed in this country eleven years ago? He then must be a sagacious man who could assert what course necessity might compel; and he must be a bold man who would say that, if here, in the situation of professional adviser to the queen, he would hesitate for one moment in securing his client, even at such a desperate expense.

An advocate, be it remembered, had but one point to look to: he was ruined, disgraced, degraded; he might even belong to a Milan tribunal, if he looked to any other interest than that to which his character was pledged. (Hear, hear!) But he must be a much bolder man still who, with all these prospects before his eyes, would plunge the country into such fatal inquiries, if there were even a bare possibility of avoiding them. (Continued cheers from the opposition benches.) Let it not be forgotten that there were three parties who took a deep interest in this discussion: first, the king, who was most desirous that the inquiry should proceed—who felt that he had nothing to dread from disclosures, and who was unfortunately impressed with the idea that, in his high office, it was necessary for his vindication, that something should be undertaken. Next, the queen, who acted nearly, if not entirely, in the same spirit—who thought it requisite for her own security, for the clearing of her own honor, that the inquiry should be persisted in to the end. She shrunk not from it, but courted it; she was prepared to meet it; she had come from safety into—he would not say jeopardy, but—trouble, vexation, and anxiety, in going through the whole of this painful, and, in his view, afflictive and frightful investigation. Both of these high parties would instantly reject the advice he was now tendering. But there was a third party, whose wishes he hoped the house would not consult; he alluded to those out of doors, who were possessed of a greedy and diseased appetite for slander, and who only gave up their chase of vulgar, private scandal on some such emergency as the present, where the allurements was increased by its affecting the most exalted individuals in the land. Those who laboured under the infliction of such a morbid desire, and those who basely made a profit, by pandering for its gratification, had a direct interest in urging forward the inquiry, and most bitterly would they be disappointed if it did not proceed. In the humble performance of his duty, he felt called upon here even to thwart her majesty's inclination, and he would tell her, "Madam, if negotiation yet be possible, rather go too far, and throw yourself upon your country and upon parliament, for your vindication, than not go far enough. If yet it be possible to avert the ruin which this course, if persisted in, will bring upon the nation, do your utmost to postpone the calamity." (Cheers.) If he might advise those who stood in a similar situation with regard to the king, he would say to them, "Act like honest men, and disregard all consequences: tender that counsel to your sovereign which the case demands, and do not fear that parliament will abandon you, or the country desert you: even party will not disgrace itself to the lowest level, to which corrupt and unprincipled factionists can descend, by taking advantage of your faithful and fearless discharge of a noble and disinterested duty. (Hear, hear.) Do not apprehend that even a political calamity will attend you; but, if successors must be appointed to your places, be assured that they will not be found within these walls." (Loud cheers.)

The late Mr. Whitbread and himself were the only persons who had seen the whole of the documents it contained, and they had been increased. The Milan board sat for ten months to fill the green bag for the accusation, but he did not say that ten months, or ten weeks, would be required to blow the report of that board in the air. He would assert that it would be necessary to examine evidence as to the character of the accusatory witnesses. One of them, he knew, had committed a felony, and had been discharged by the queen from her service; and the evidence to prove this was a peasant who must be followed and found. Other cases of connexion between the witnesses could be, and must be, established; and, though the advisers of the queen might be disposed to

bring only those that were actually necessary, this preliminary operation, of itself, must occupy weeks, if not months. He, therefore, who thought that even six or eight months would complete the great subject, was most egregiously deceived; but, if it were only four months, his prayer and entreaty to the house was, that it would spare the country from the suffering which such an inquiry would inflict. He would now go to the proceedings of the Hanoverian minister—the minister of a court most likely to be swayed by the government of England.

The Hanoverian minister, Baron Ompteda, who had been most graciously and hospitably received by the queen, who had insinuated himself into her confidence, who had partaken largely of her liberality, who had passed several months at a time under her roof—this man (not indeed the envoy to this country, but to the holy see) was discovered, not merely spying into her actions, bribing strangers to watch her, and even bribing her own servants, but it was found that he employed a smith to pick the locks of her writing desk, (shouts of hear,) in order to examine any papers that might be in her possession. (Hear, hear.) Unluckily for him, that which he found, demonstrated the innocence, instead of the guilt, of the illustrious personage. (Hear, hear.) A young naval officer, to whom the transaction became known, demanded personal satisfaction; and at length, the baron was expelled from the Austrian territories, not indeed for picking locks, but for refusing to fight a duel. Baron Ompteda must necessarily have been influenced by a base spirit, when he engaged in so abominable a transaction in order to conciliate the favor of his employers; he entirely acquitted those who sent baron Ompteda on his mission to the holy see.

Baron Reding was now the Hanoverian minister at Rome, and his conduct towards her majesty was also worthy of remark. The moment it was notified by the bishops to the chief of the consistory of Rome, that her majesty's name was not inserted in the Liturgy, the body guard, which had previously been allowed her, was immediately withdrawn; they pretended that she came concealed as the countess of Oldi. But baron Reding, the Hanoverian minister, went a great deal farther. He would not call her by the title of "queen," he would not call her by the title of "princess of Wales," but he sometimes called her "Caroline of Brunswick," in so many words, without the epithet of "princess," which she certainly was entitled to before her marriage; and at other times he called her by a different name—a name of which the house had never heard, "Caroline of England." Every Englishman who entered his excellency's society must have heard him talk in this manner of the consort of his sovereign, who, he was persuaded, had too much the feelings of a gentleman, of a prince, and a man of honor, to allow any individual to insinuate himself into his favor by treating a female rudely and disrespectfully. (Hear.) Her majesty had commanded him to call for a full, fair, and open investigation. The speaker the beginning of it was, the more completely would she be gratified—the more ample it was, the more decided would be her satisfaction. But, that it would be a short investigation, he, who knew the course of such proceeding, felt to be impossible. He implored the house to consider how far more virtuous an act they would do, by avoiding such an investigation, rather than by showing their constancy and perseverance in steering, however successfully, through these accumulated difficulties. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Canning said, that in all the discussions which had taken place before this crisis, he had looked to the situation of the queen, as to that of the nearest and dearest friend. To his sovereign he owed the duty of a privy councillor; to her majesty he owed every esteem and respect. (The wish nearest his heart was, that this extremity could have been avoided; his next wish was, that her majesty might come out of this inquiry with honor to herself, and satisfactory to her friends. An honorable member (Mr. Tierney) had said, that no compromise could take place without injuring the king's honor, or insulting the queen. Another honorable member blamed government, because they did not themselves bring in a bill of pains and penalties. But this was not the duty of ministers; they had not undertaken the task of bringing forward those charges; they were not the collectors of the evidence to be laid before the committee. (Hear, hear, hear, from the opposite benches.) They felt it their bounden duty to lay them before the house. What was the first step taken by ministers? They recommended a compromise, which the honorable and learned gentleman now advised. That honorable gentleman (Mr. Brougham) knew this had been offered, and his assistance to bring it about had been since requested. If that had been accepted, it would have spared the house the painful duty which now devolved upon them. The proposal was said to be revolting, and a modification was recommended. Why was not the modification proposed before? It was now, he feared, too late to propose any. An honorable and learned gentleman had expressed his regret at

the failure of all amicable arrangements; and it was but just to the honorable and learned gentleman to declare, that he (Mr. Canning) believed that he had undertaken the management of the business with every sincere and ardent desire to bring about a favorable result. But it was a pity that the honorable and learned gentleman, before he had set out from London, did not so much as tell them that those terms could not be heard without indignation; or surely that which it was right to speak at St. Omer's could not be unfit to be spoken in London. He deprecated the idea of a bill of pains and penalties against her majesty. Parliament were not called upon to become the accusers of her majesty; and, said he, "I, as one individual, so help me God, never will place myself in that situation." He regretted that all hopes of conciliation had failed. Inquiry was challenged. If there should appear matter of crimination, there must be an open inquiry; the illustrious person should have the full opportunity of defence. His first wish was, to avert inquiry; his next, that her majesty might pass through the ordeal clear and triumphant. Never had he been involved in difficulties so distressing as those which he had felt during the whole of this discussion.

Mr. Tierney said, it was impossible that any man of good feelings could come to this question without the deepest anxiety. His only satisfaction was, that he had nothing to do with the negotiations, which seemed to have brought all the parties concerned in them into a piteous plight. (A laugh.)

Mr. Wilberforce said, there was nothing, he would say, but the absolute despair of any reconciliation or adjustment in this case, which would compel him to abandon the course he now felt it his duty to adopt, with a view of preventing the dreadful discussion with which they were threatened. (Hear, hear.) He believed there was not a man in the house who did not participate in his feelings of wishing, if possible, to prevent the matter from going on. (Hear, hear.) He proposed that they yet paused for a day or two, before proceeding further in this business, (loud cheers,) so that the parties might have time to cool. (Hear, hear.) The honorable gentleman concluded with moving that the further debate on this question be adjourned till Friday next, (loud cheers.)

Lord Castlereagh expressed his willingness to accede to the wishes of the house. It was impossible for him, however, after the experience which he had had, to hold out any sanguine expectations of an adjustment, or to make himself responsible for it.

The motion for adjourning the debate to Friday next, was then agreed to.

Adjourned at one o'clock.

London, June 27.

Our readers will see from the proceedings in parliament, that the negotiation between his majesty's ministers and the queen, as we stated in yesterday's paper, has failed. The correspondence, by the king's command, was laid upon the table of both houses, and ordered to be printed. They are, in all, ten papers. The two first are genuine copies of the letter of the earl of Liverpool, dated the 10th inst. and her majesty's answer, the substance of which was stated, but not accurately, in the papers ten days ago. Her majesty was not called upon to renounce the title of queen. The next was a letter from lord Liverpool, to say, that though they had not received an answer to the proposal of the 15th April, made to Mr. Brougham, they were still ready to receive any proposition that her majesty might be graciously pleased to make. To this her majesty answers, that this proposition of the 15th of April had never reached her hand till now; but the desire which she had to yield to the wishes of the two houses of parliament, would dispose her to receive, with the most serious attention, any proposal that his majesty's ministers might now make to her consistent with her honor and dignity; that it was important to her majesty, that her name should be restored to the liturgy, as the withdrawing it contrary to the statute, had the appearance of tending to some parliamentary or legal proceedings against her, and that must be removed as an equivalent resorted to as the means of removing that impression.

That a suitable royal residence should be provided for her, such as her apartments in Kensington palace, which she had never given up, and that then she would be prepared to receive further proposals.

To this lord Liverpool replied, that the withdrawing her majesty's name from the liturgy, had no view to any parliamentary or legal proceedings, but was grounded on the precedent that the queen of king George I. was not included in the liturgy; and that, as to a royal residence, there was none at this time unoccupied, her majesty's former apartments in Kensington palace, being in the possession of her royal highness the dutchess of Kent; but his majesty's ministers had directions to supply her with the means of such accommodation as her majesty might be pleased to chuse for herself. To this the queen replied, that the omission of the name from the liturgy of the queen of king George I. was

only while she continued abroad, and that the restoration of her majesty's name was indispensable to her honor.—A proposal was then offered of a mediation, which was agreed to; and the next papers are the protocols of the meetings at the house of lord Castlereagh, in St. James-square. At these conferences it was stated, on the part of her majesty, that under the unfortunate circumstances in which she was placed, her anxious desire for the public tranquillity would make her give up with reluctance her wish to remain in this country; but in taking up her residence abroad, instructions must be given to his majesty's ministers to receive and present her at every court which she might visit, as queen of the United Kingdom. As to her name being restored to liturgy, she again demanded it as a *sine qua non*. It was answered, that it was the invariable etiquette that foreign courts would not receive any person who had not been presented to the court of their own sovereign. But if her majesty would condescend to fix her residence either at the court of Milan, or another in Italy, his majesty would instruct his ministers at such court to show her the due attentions as queen of England, but his majesty could not take upon himself to say that his recommendation would be effectual as to her being received as queen.

It is also said, that when her majesty had fixed on the place of her future residence, a suitable provision (and we understand the sum stated was \$50,000. a year) would be settled on her for life. The natural and dignified reply to this was—that money ought not to be mentioned, for nothing was so distant from her thoughts. It was not for money she contended, and it must not be alluded to again. Finally, she could not accept of a conditional recommendation to be received at the court where she might take up her residence, and she must insist upon the stipulations which had been required.—Here the negotiation broke off.

We beg leave to state, that this is a very imperfect sketch of these important documents, the digestion of which occupied much time, since the minute of each conference was not made final till after the third perusal.—This day we shall procure a correct copy of the papers which will appear to-morrow.—In the mean time it seems obvious that no very great difficulty remains to be overcome.—Her majesty having consented to live abroad, and the king having consented to her bearing the style and title of queen, nothing seems left to settle but some recognition of the obvious indignity of withholding her name from the liturgy, and of not receiving her with such public distinction as should assure to her a becoming reception at the foreign court in the country where she may choose to reside. Surely all this may be done; and report says, that the country gentlemen have yet a proposition to make by which the public inquiry may be avoided.

[Chronicle.]

Boston Palladium Office,
August 4.—5, P. M.

Arrived, this morning, ship Jasper, Crocker, 40 days from Liverpool. Capt. C. has favored us with the London Globe, of the evening of the 23d June.

The negotiation concerning the Queen, after lasting near a fortnight, had completely failed, and the result was brought to the House of Commons, and laid on the table, but had not been taken up, as Mr. Wilberforce had given notice of a motion, which he hoped still would avert the necessity of an inquiry.—and Lord Castlereagh and others had suspended their views to give time for his motion to be decided.

Much impatience had been manifested because Mr. W.'s motion had been delayed one day longer than was at first proposed, but he had pledged himself to make it in the evening of the 23d of June, (our latest date) and Mr. Tierney had stated that he should resist any attempt at farther delay, and call for the opinion of the House. Lord A. Hamilton had also given notice of two motions on the subject, one related to the order for omitting the Queen in the Prayers. Mr. W. appears to have had some conferences in preparing his motion.

The Queen is said to have determined to remain in England, and to have engaged a residence in the country.

Bills for a loan of \$2,000,000, and the founding of 9,000,000. in Exchequer Bills are before Parliament. But the appropriations proceed in their usual style. Consols for account were at 70 1-8.

Military and Marine Mutiny Bills were pending. Another attempt to reduce the Army had failed.

The East India Company have declared a semi-annual dividend of 3 1/2 per cent.

Dr. Watson has been discharged from prison, under the Insolvent Act.

An occurrence took place on Thursday evening, which, at the moment, created a great sensation. It was rumoured that the troops had declared for the queen, and had laid down their arms. The circumstance arose from symptoms of a mutinous nature shown by the first battalion of the third regiment of foot

guards. Upon inquiry, however, it appeared, that this insubordination was not in the slightest degree connected with political feeling, but had originated merely in the discontent of some privates at the state of the barracks into which they had been lately removed, and at the fatiguing duty which they had been called upon to perform. At four o'clock yesterday morning they were marched out of town, and subsequent accounts received from commanding officer of the left wing of the regiment, on its first day's march, is highly creditable, in every respect, to the discipline and good order of the men. Nor is the report of the feeling shown by the remaining part of the battalion less satisfactory.

Dublin, June 12.

We are here in a deplorable situation, in consequence of the failure of the banks. Heretofore the Dublin banks were considered impregnable, and notwithstanding all the ruin and dismay in the country, there was no run upon any of them. Things however are changed.—Alexander's bank closed this morning—or, more properly speaking, did not open—and we can now unfortunately form some judgment, from experience, of the confusion and alarm which have been witnessed in the most agitated part of the south. This failure, it is thought, will do more injury than all the others put together. If any confidence had remained it will destroy it. No one has courage now to keep any private banker's note. Before the end of the week, I suppose, there will not be a private banker's note in circulation in any part of Ireland—and if three out of all the banks are able to withstand the storm, it is as much as the most sanguine now calculate upon. The connections of the Alexanders were chiefly in the north—in that quarter there has been as yet no crash—but you may well conceive what is now to be expected. The notes of the firm in circulation are said to amount to \$500,000.—Two curious anecdotes, illustrative of the distressed condition of Ireland at the present moment, are mentioned in conversation.—1st. Lately a \$1. private note was offered in Cork for a leg of lamb, and refused. 2d. In Limerick, a man worth 15 or 16000. a year, had asked a party to dinner.—As for credit, it was out of the question, and if he could not pay the butcher, the poultry-ter and pastry-cook in cash, he could hope for nothing to lay before his friends. He was not without money, as he had a 100. national note—but who could give change for so mighty a paper? His butcher could not—neither could his poultry-ter or pastry-cook. His only resource was to write to his friends, very ingeniously describing to them his situation, and begging that they would defer their visit until he could procure either credit or change for a 100. note!!

London, June 19.

We received on Saturday and yesterday the Paris papers of Wednesday and Thursday last. The chamber of deputies were occupied during Tuesday and Wednesday, in the discussion of the budget, which was further adjourned till Thursday. A deputation of the chamber, conducted by the count Simon, the minister of the interior, presented the election project to the king on Wednesday, as agreed upon by the chamber, and the same day the above minister communicated the project to the chamber of peers, who ordered it to be referred to the bureaux, and fixed the further consideration of it for Friday.

Paris appears to have been tranquil through the whole of Tuesday, nothing being said to the contrary in the journals, and on Wednesday, during the day and the evening, it is expressly stated, that the most perfect tranquillity prevailed in all quarters of the capital; Boulevards were patrolled by national guards and gen d'armes, but it is added they found no mob to disperse. An attempt, as already stated in private accounts, was made early on Tuesday morning to set fire to the stables of the duchess d'Angoulême; one of the horses was hurt in consequence of some litter being burnt, the flames were extinguished without doing any material damage.

Marshal Soult, duke of Dalmatia, is gone to his estate of St. Armand, in the department of Tarn.

A new ordinance of police has been published at Paris, strictly enjoining all hotel-keepers, &c. and all persons letting lodgings, or having inmates, to make a daily return of all persons in their houses, whether residing there as lodgers, as guests, or as friends.

"The marquis de Villa-Piayres, secretary general of the supreme tribunal of the inquisition, was to leave the capital on the 4th, in order to proceed to Genoa, where he is conveying all the furniture of his house, and even his library. Two regiments have had a quarrel at Zerez, but the particulars are not yet known."

We are informed by an intelligent Frenchman, just arrived from France, that some very serious disturbances have taken place at Lyons. An immense mob assembled, who were attacked, and finally dispersed by the Swiss, with the loss, however, of about 300 of the latter killed and wounded. That the legion de la Vienna had refused to fire on the populace, and were in conse-

quence decimated, and their colonel thrown into prison. He adds that the censors will not allow any of the above particulars to appear in the journals.

Morning Chronicle.

Pampelona, May 21.

Saragossa letters, received by yesterday's mail, state the peace of that city to have been disturbed in consequence of the difference between the marquis of Lazan and Gen. Haro who had been sent from Madrid to succeed the former in the military command of Aragon. It is known that the marquis, strong in the general and merited esteem of the Aragonese, refused to give up his command; and that government, wishing to gratify the people, agreed to his continuing in the exercise of his functions. This occurrence roused the partisans of the late order of things, who are in opposition to the constitutionalists. The former party had taken into pay between 3 and 400 of the lowest class to destroy the constitutional column; and, accordingly, this band repaired, on the 14th, to the square where it was erected with the word "Constitution" on it, for the purpose of pulling it down.—The officer commanding the guard recommended to this rabble to withdraw; but to this recommendation they replied by the cries of "The religion forever! Long live the king! Down with the constitution!" At these vociferations, the whole garrison, consisting of 1 regiment of foot, 1 of horse, and a company of artillery, headed by general Haro, marched against the mutineers, and on the latter's attempting to defend themselves, fired upon them. It is reported that about 20 were killed, and a great many more wounded.

The archbishop and about 12 canons have been arrested, as the authors of the disturbance; a military commission has been appointed to try them and their accomplices; and the marquis of Lazan, and several other persons of note, having fled, general Haro remains sole commandant of Aragon.

Interesting from Gibraltar.

Norfolk, August 2.

We learn from a respectable source, that immediately on the arrival of the Columbus in the bay of Gibraltar, and before she anchored, a despatch was delivered to com. Bainbridge, from governor Don, acquainting him with the measures of restriction he had thought it his duty to impose upon the American squadron, in March last, but that he was instructed by his government instantly to remove the same, and to offer to them the customary civilities of the port. Some time being taken in investigating the circumstances of this transaction, (which, of course, commodore Bainbridge was ignorant of)—and governor Don having withdrawn the restrictions upon the squadron, and made satisfactory explanations respecting the conduct of his officers, salutes were exchanged, and commodore Bainbridge went on shore and visited the governor. After this the British officers who violated the restriction imposed upon the Guerriere by carrying a challenge on board to capt. Thompson and his officers, to meet the officers of the 64th regiment, magnanimously acknowledged the impropriety of their conduct, and made satisfactory apologies to the Americans. Thus ended the second *punic war*, and, like the first, to the honor of the American military character. Indeed, we are assured, that the honorable conduct of the officers of the Guerriere, on this occasion, was the theme of panegyric, even among the Englishmen at Gibraltar. Governor Don had been instructed by his government to bring the offending officers of the garrison to a court martial, and informed com. Bainbridge of his desire to do so, but upon application to capt. Thompson and his officers, for a statement of facts, relative to their visit on board the Guerriere, they declined making any report whatever on the subject.—We learn, moreover, that the British government were not well pleased with the governor for adopting so hard a measure against our squadron on so frivolous a pretext as a private dispute between two young officers—and that com. Bainbridge, in his negotiations with the governor, upon the subject, maintained the honor of his officers and the dignity of his country, with an independence and firmness worthy of his character and station.

It is much to be rejoiced at that this unpleasant affair has terminated thus amicably and satisfactorily; and if we are not deceived in our judgment of human nature, it will be the foundation of a more friendly regard on the part of the British officers towards those of our navy on that station, than has heretofore existed, or could have existed in the common course of things.

Commodore Bainbridge in the Columbus, and captain Warrington in the Guerrier, sailed from Gibraltar on the 12th and arrived at Malaga on the 16th June.—Captain Brown in the Peacock, and capt. Perry, in the Spark, were out on a cruise, but were expected to put into Gibraltar, for supplies, the first fair wind.

The brig Manufacturer from Alexandria, arrived at Gibraltar on the 18th June.

Intelligence was received at Gibraltar on the 21st June, that the Spanish

government were about sending deputies to the South American colonies to offer terms of reconciliation.—It was reported that general Campana and the two colonels implicated in the horrid massacre at Cadiz, have been condemned by the council of war to be shot; and general Freyre to be stripped of all his honors and emoluments.

HILLSBOROUGH.

Wednesday, August 16.

On Thursday last the election for members of the legislature took place in several counties in this state: the following is the result for this county:

SENATE.	
Michael Holt,	695
Duncan Cameron,	555
COMMONS.	
Wile Shaw,	1454
James McBane,	1358
William Barbee,	1082
Nicholson,	59

John Scott, esq. was re-elected member of the house of commons for the town of Hillsborough.

Norfolk, July 28.

The pilot boat *Æolus*, employed by government for the use of the Commissioners appointed by the Navy Board to make a survey of the coast of North Carolina, returned yesterday to this port. Captain Ellor, one of the Commissioners, has come home in her, the survey having been completed. The other Commissioners, who went out in her, proceeded on to the Eastward some time since: the pilot boat *Wesley*, also engaged in the survey, will be here in a few days, and the revenue cutter employed at Smithville, in a fortnight. The chart of the coast of North Carolina, according to this survey, differs very materially from the charts now in use, and corrects many important errors.

SHIP OF THE LINE.

We are informed, from respectable authority, that at the drawing of the *Naval Lottery*, which took place on Monday last, the ship of the line now on the stocks at the navy yard in this port, drew the name of "NORTH CAROLINA." She will be launched, we understand, on the 30th of September, or the first full moon tide in that month.

The figure head of this noble vessel is to be a full length portrait of the founder of the state whose name she bears. We are also informed, that as soon as the North Carolina is launched, the keel of a frigate of the first rate will be laid down in our navy yard. [Phil. Centinel.]

Augusta (Geo.) July 22.

Mr. Forsyth, our minister at the court of Spain, has returned to Madrid. We are highly gratified to learn from a respectable and authentic source, that Mr. F. enjoys, under the constitutional government, a popularity no less flattering to himself, than it is reasonably presumed, will prove alike honorable and advantageous to his country. From the professions of the constitutional government, the United States have every thing to hope; so far at least, as relates to an equitable adjustment of our affairs with that country.

T. B. Robinson, Esq. is elected governor of Louisiana.—Edward Livingston, Esq. is elected member of congress, to represent the district of New Orleans.

Mr. Samuel Reichenbach, a Swiss gentleman, arrived at this place a few days since. We understand he is agent for a company in Switzerland, and has come here with the intention of purchasing a large tract of land in this territory, for the purpose of forming a Swiss settlement. He contemplates making a purchase in Winter's grant, on the Arkansas river, if he can ascertain the title to be good. As soon as he can effect a suitable purchase, we understand he will bring on from 100 to 1000 families of his Swiss brethren. [Arkansas Gaz.]

Cincinnati, (Ohio.) July 18.

Our harvests are coming in most satisfactorily. The farms throughout our fertile country are literally teeming with abundance.—Wheat, of which there are incredible quantities, has seldom been known of a better quality; and so heavy and extensive are the crops, it is apprehended, that some of it will perish on the ground for want of labourers to secure it. Superfine flour has lately been sold in this market by the quantity at \$2 25 per barrel.

The governor of Virginia offers a reward of \$500 for George Hamblet, who committed a deliberate murder on a negro man, his slave, accompanied by circumstances of the most savage cruelty.

Baltimore, August 2.

Christian Bitto, a youth aged about 11 years, hung himself yesterday, in Happy alley, Fell's Point. It is supposed, he

was induced to make the attempt, in order to realize the feelings of those, whose execution he had lately witnessed; as he had been twice before found making similar attempts with that avowed view, and had been corrected for it, by his school master. When discovered, he was supposed to have been hanging upwards of an hour.

New Orleans, July 4.

CAUTION TO THIEVES.

Memoirs of a week.—Henry Webster, who had been imprisoned for stealing, was discharged on Saturday, committed larceny and was arrested on the Wednesday following, was indicted on Thursday, tried and convicted on Friday, and received thirty nine lashes on Saturday. In addition to which punishment, he is to be imprisoned two years at hard labour—going a little out of his week!

Nashville, (Tenn.) July 1.

Execution.—On Monday last the awful sentence of death was executed on John Lusk, convicted of the crime of rape, at the last term of the Davidson circuit court.

It is said, that the following given the respective ages of the surviving political patriachs who signed the Declaration of Independence:—

William Floyd, of New-York,	87
John Adams, of Massachusetts,	85
Thomas Jefferson, of Virginia,	83
Charles Carroll, of Maryland,	82

Extract of a letter, recived in Baltimore, per the *phœnix*, dated

St. Louis, as, July 21.

"The news from Lagaira, is that the royalists have evacuated St. Carlos, and fell back on Pallineira, the head quarters of Morillo, and gen. Bolivar at Calabaza. The royal general was so displeased at the commandant of St. Carlos, for retiring from that place, that it was expected he would order him to be shot. The people of Carracas were anxious to see Bolivar, and they write confidently that his arrival may be hourly expected."

DIED.

At the house of Andrew Ramsay, esq. Washington City, the honourable John Graham, late minister plenipotentiary at the court of the Brazils, Rio de Janeiro.

On Monday morning the 10th ultimo, at his residence near Fort Jackson, his excellency William W. Bibb, governor and commander in chief of the state of Alabama.

Of a sudden illness of 20 hours, at his residence at Fotheringay, Virg. Col. GEORGE HAMCOCK, in the 66th year of his age. In our Revolutionary war, this venerable man took an active part, having remained an officer in the army until the termination of the war. He left it beloved by his brother officers—and afterwards represented his district for some years in the Congress of the U. States.

BOOKS.

GENTLEMEN of the Bar, Physicians, and others, can be supplied with Professional and Miscellaneous Books, from the Philadelphia market, at short notice, on application at this office. Aug. 16.

NOTICE.

I HAVE on hand, at my black-smith's shop, six miles south-east of Hillsborough, five or six

WAGGONS,

well finished off for the road, which I will sell for cash, or on a short credit to those whose punctuality can be relied on.

Wm. N. Pratt.

Orange county, Aug. 14. 28—Sw

The editor of the Raleigh Register is requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to this office.

NOTICE.

RAN away from the subscriber on Friday evening last, an apprentice by the name of JOHN TOLLAR. Had on when he went away a shirt and pair of trousers, and a wool hat; he is about fourteen years of age, and has dark blue eyes. This is to forewarn all persons from harbouring or employing him, as they will be dealt with according to law.

David Riggs.

Orange county, Aug. 10. 28—Sw

GENTLEMEN are requested not to kill a belled BUZZARD, which is ranging about this neighbourhood. It was belled at Yankee Hall in May last.

Wm. W. Hall.

Orange county, Aug. 11.

Hillsborough Academy.

THE exercises in this institution will be resumed on the first Monday in July.

J. Witherspoon, Principal.

June 7. 18—af

BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

Promptly and correctly executed at the office of the Hillsborough Recorder.

INDEPENDENCE.

BY S. WOODWORTH.

Freemen! arise, and salute the glad morning,
The morning most dear to the patriot's breast!
Hail, hail to the day which is now brightly
dawning,
The day of all others most hallow'd and
blest!
Long may it live in our mem'ry revered,
The pride of the country, the boast of the
brave—
When the banner of freedom our fathers up-
rear'd,
On Columbia's dark hills, and o'er ocean's
blue wave.
Oh! let the proud paeans of triumph arise,
Proclaim to the world that here liberty
dwells;
Let the hymn of thanksgiving be heard from
the skies,
While each patriot bosom with gratitude
swells.
Long was the contest, and fierce was the strife;
But firm were the bosoms that freedom in-
spired;
The struggle was dreadful, but liberty—life—
Our fathers with glory, with energy fired.
They obey'd the bright signal that Liberty
gave,
When her banner she waved from her sta-
tion on high.
Full promptly they hasten'd, their country to
save,
And swore to live freemen, or freemen to
die.
WASHINGTON, name ever loved, and most
glorious,
Led the bands of the brave on to victory or
death;
And now round his tomb shall the brave and
victorious
The cypress and green laurel twine in a
wreath.

ORATION.

Delivered at Baltimore, by Gen. William H. Winder, on the 4th of July, 1820.

UNDER any circumstances, my countrymen, I should feel myself, in addressing you on this day's subject, oppressed by it. How much more, when by reason of the very short time, of necessity, that has intervened since the too partial judgment of your committee called me to so high a function in the ministry of the occasion, and by reason of the tyranny of professional engagements, so few moments, and those interrupted and broken, have been left me to consecrate my thoughts and feelings to the sacred theme. I should sink under the task, if I did not assure myself of your utmost candor and most friendly sympathies.

Within the reach of two lives of no infrequent length beyond the era of the act we commemorate, almost within the period of twice the present life of either of the survivors of those who participated in that act beyond the epoch of its occurrence, these United States were one deep and gloomy forest, whose interminable shades were not broken by a ray of culture, whose lengthened threshold the foot of civilized man had but transiently and briefly pressed in the adventure of discovery, a vast abode of wild and savage beasts and a race of men more wild and savage. Thence to within thirty years of the act we now celebrate, thirteen thinly peopled colonies were planted at different intervals of time on the Atlantic border of that wilderness, by dint merely of private enterprise, and under the pressure of dangers, difficulties and sufferings, which only the spirits of your fathers and the love of liberty could have vanquished or endured. On the fourth day of July, in the year seventeen hundred and seventy-six, these colonies had a population of only three millions, untrained to war, and miserably furnished with the means of war, poor in pecuniary resource, and dependant to that moment upon a foreign power, and ruled by its viceroys. Yet on that day, and under such circumstances, we find these colonies in arms for their independence; setting at defiance the most powerful nation upon earth, from whose mighty blows the united forces of France and Spain had just shrunk. It was in this bold and splendid manner we emerge from the gloom of our woods, upon the view of the astonished world.

The struggle for your independence proceeds, and the patriotism of our fathers is displayed alike in fortitude and courage; in the most heroic endurance of the most painful and protracted sufferings; in daring enterprise and brilliant achievement. At length the exasperated lion yields to the infant Hercules; Britain acknowledges the independence of America, and withdraws her beaten legions. Our fathers have conquered, and sheath their swords.

My countrymen, the scenes to

which we have just referred, though they might be soon described, were long in the acting. A year of war and suffering, another and another, and yet another passed heavily away, and still your independence was not acknowledged; and other years of war and suffering were still to be encountered. Nor was the issue of all these toils and sufferings always certain, even to the most sanguine. The odds against us were fearful; and often times the heart of the patriot faints within him, and the gloom of despair overshadowed the land. In these dark and awful hours Washington would still shine in the midst like a pillar of fire, and shed a gleam through the dismal night. He would teach the Americans how to conquer; and more—in the hour of defeat and dismay he taught them not to despair. He cheered the drooping heart, and led it when vigorous to victory. Amongst the soldiery, naked and unpaid, shivering and an hungered, his sympathetic voice hushed the murmurs of neglected distress, his rebuke quelled the rebellious risings of injured exasperation. And at length under Providence and him, their patience, their labours and their bravery, were crowned with the independence of their country.

But the toils of our fathers are not yet finished—their glory is not yet full.—The independence they have so nobly won, may prove a blessing or a curse.—The articles of confederation, which, under the pressure of danger from abroad, and in the excitement and ardour of the revolutionary struggle, had answered in some sort the purposes of government, when the danger dispersed and the struggle ceased, were found powerless and nugatory—and the country was left as it were without government—with a high tone of feeling remaining from the recent conflict, and doubtless many wild and visionary notions about liberty and government; with deeply marked sectional differences, and various interests, difficult to be combined. Then might be seen and heard the tossing and the roar of ocean after storm, when it seemed that little would serve to lash it again into the fury of the tempest. The moment was big with the fate of America and liberty. And in this perilous crisis, of our affairs, the enemies of America exultingly looked for the certain accomplishment of all their sinister predictions of her fate; and the friends of America feared all that her enemies hoped.—But her guardian genius, the master spirits of the day, were watching and at work for her safety. A convention was obtained, and a system of government was devised, which essayed to combine and harmonize the various and differing interests and claims of a widely extended country, broken into many separate sovereignties—to give to the national authorities prerogative powers and energy sufficient for the maintenance of domestic tranquility, for common defence and the promotion of the general welfare, and yet to leave the several states with large powers, sovereign in their respective spheres, and the people free: a Representative Republic, in which all power is to flow from the fountain of the people, and return to it again periodically at short intervals to be sent forth afresh: a government of the people, and by law for the people. If the device be not a visionary theory, beautiful to contemplate but unfit for practice, then are the great boons for which our fathers fought secured. This government is offered to the people, and accepted: it goes into operation, and order takes its reign, virtue lifts its head in triumph, industry goes singing to its toils, our fields wave with golden plenty, every sea whitens with the sails of our commerce, the people are prospering, free and happy; the government obeyed at home, and respected abroad.

Such, my countrymen, are the events and blessings connected with the august act we this day commemorate.

In celebrating these great events and blessings, many are the great and good men, instrumental in the achievement of these events and blessings, who crowd upon our recollection for the tribute of admiration and gratitude. A constellation of worthies beams upon us—Washington the sun in the midst.

To those who like you revere the character of Washington, it is impossible not to pause upon it. Like the vast and sublime in nature, it grows in interest the more it is contemplated.

Receiving from nature the keenest and most ardent sensibilities, he was also blessed with a mind so powerful, that his judgment gained the as-

cendant and mastery of his passions. And, not as with some, whose efforts to control the impulses of their nature result in their suppression, as unskilful monarchs who in attempting to reduce their subjects to obedience, crush their spirits—his passions subdued to his reason were the steeds of the sun under the guidance of Apollo, strong, bold and rapid, but steady too and sublime, in their course. In his mind no glitter, but much of strength—in his feeling no start, but much of depth and intensity—in all his character no stage effect; he acted from nature, and gave to real life more of nobleness and interest than the fictions of the poet can attain. In the flow of his mind and life we do not see the abruptness and flash of the cataract, nor hear the din of its thunders: it is ocean in magnificent movement with the spheres.

The great historian, Hume, after delineating the character of Alfred the pride of British story, as one of those perfect models which philosophers had delighted to pourtray, but despaired of seeing realized, regrets that the annals of his life were not more full, that we might at least perceive some of those blemishes from which, being human, the historian thinks it impossible he could have been entirely exempted. But to us, who have lived, as it were, in the very day of Washington; who have seen his rise above the horizon—O, how bright and beautiful was that morning! his progress to meridian splendor—O, how full was the blaze of that noontide! and his descending glories—O, how sublime was that evening!—to us who have thus witnessed, as it were, his entire career, his orient, his mid-day, and his setting beams—the orb of his character seems full and perfect, its brightness without a blemish.

But to dwell more particularly upon his distinctive character and merits, or to exhibit those of his compatriots, time will not permit. Circumstances render it peculiar proper, however, that we should make allusion to some of his compatriots. This day you have seen, in the 83d year of his age, in the ranks of your procession to this place, bearing in his hands the Declaration of your Independence, the venerable Charles Carroll of Carrollton, one of the only four survivors of those illustrious patriots who decreed and signed that Declaration.—His subsequent life, you all know, has been a practical demonstration of his indisputable title to partake in that great event. And when you this day behold CARROLL, bearing in his hands the record of a nation's birth, you saw by his side two of those heroes, who in the field so nobly fought for, and finally extorted from the misguided but potent oppressor, the acknowledgment of that independence which had been so daringly counselled. The name of Smith* is identified with the memorable defence of Fort Mifflin. Camben, Eutaw, Cowpens, Guilford, are the theatres of Howard's† imperishable glory. Lives there an American who could behold the sacred charter of his country's independence, thus escorted in the midst of that people for whom it was made, and on this day too—this almost hallowed day—and not feel an electric thrill of gratitude in the inmost recesses of his heart, a rapture of patriotic exultation? How tame and spiritless, in the midst of such a scene, must appear the most impassioned strains of declamation, or the brightest images of eloquence. Look, fellow-citizens, on these venerable men, and to them, and through them to their compatriots of that day, pay the homage so justly their due.

But, my countrymen, shall our celebration of this day end in an exulting retrospect upon the past? Or, when we contemplate the noble birth-right derived from our fathers, shall we not be filled with a desire, and feel it a duty, to deliver it unimpaired to posterity?—When we contemplate the virtues and exertions of our ancestors in procuring that birth-right for us, shall we not be fired with emulation of those virtues and exertions in guarding and protecting it? And, as it was by the union of all the states that our independence was obtained, by a continuance of that union will it not be best preserved? Against every thing that can threaten that union, let us sedulously watch and guard. Above all let it be our great effort to save ourselves from party divisions, defined by geographical limits. If marked differences in the condition of different sections of the country should produce difficulties and embarrassments, how, it is demanded, were the

* General Samuel Smith.

† Col. John Eager Howard.

union and the constitution framed? By compromise. Were not our fathers embarrassed by like difficulties? and did they not set us the example of generous conciliation and compromise? And is there not enough of common advantage in the confederation to attract us to union? Is there not enough of danger and disadvantage to all sections in separation to deter us from disunion? Have we not enough of glory, in common, to unite and blend the country indissolubly in feeling into one great nation?—We have a common origin. The glory of the revolution—the glory of the constitution—the glory of Washington, and his compatriots in the field and in the cabinet, are common to all the country. And in latter times, there have not been wanting bright additions to the common glory, worthy of its former lustre. In the north, that stupendous work of nature on the Niagara is the just emblem of the deeds of the common arms within the sound of its thunders and in sight of its splendors. In the south the great father of rivers, resistlessly rushing into the Mexico Gulf, is the apt type of the flood of battle under the common banner on his margin. And you well remember that the ocean and the lakes were in a blaze with the glory of the common navy.

But it is time your attention should be relieved.

I repeat it, my countrymen, shall the celebration of this day be a vain parade and idle amusement? Or shall not the recollections it awakens exercise a beneficial influence over our minds and conduct? Amongst our fathers are to be found the noblest examples of public and of private virtue; shall their sons be degenerated? The origin and early days of the republic shine with amazing brightness; shall its future destiny be base? Nature has wrought with a fair and magnificent hand over the face of our country; shall not the beauty and grandeur of the mortal scene correspond with the natural? We have seen the way to these heights of virtues, happiness and glory; we are not ignorant of the downward road from them. Shall the lessons of experience be lost upon us? Heaven has been all gracious to us; shall we be ungrateful to heaven?

God save the people—long live the republic.

RUSSIA.

Being in company, a few days ago, with an American gentleman of the strictest veracity, and now a resident in Ohio, but recently returned from a visit to Russia, we, in the course of conversation, learned a number of particulars which are new and interesting to us, and we have no doubt will be so to most of our readers.

The peasantry in most parts of that extensive empire are totally unlettered and have but vague ideas of civilized life, and many of them in a state of complete barbarism. The men never shave nor comb their beards; the consequence is, they become firmly matted and full of vermin, which the filthiness of their habits and the idleness of their dispositions induce them to take no great pains to destroy. Their miserable huts and their customary food tally with their disgusting personal appearance as to loathsomeness, and their clothing is generally the undressed skins of wild animals. The emperor, whom our informant considers the most wise and sagacious statesman that Europe can boast of, has, at present, a peace establishment of one million of men. The private soldiers are all taken from the above described peasantry. Their beards, notwithstanding the sacred veneration in which the possessors hold them, are smoothly shaven, their vermin all destroyed, a complete suit of military uniform is put on them, and the customary weapons of war are put into their hands. All this, as strange as it may appear, does not cost the government a cent, for they are made to support themselves. The day is divided into four equal parts; six hours are devoted to drilling and field evolutions; six hours to sleep; six to labour at some mechanic art, or to cultivate gardens or fields, for the use of the army contractors, or the market of the town near which a squadron may be stationed; and the remaining six hours they are on duty as sentinels.—They are constantly relieving each other at the end of each quarter of the day, and thus a continued routine of their several duties are kept up, and when the hours of labour return, each individual returns to that particular employment which was first assigned him. These soldiers are taught to call the colon-

el of the regiment to which they respectively belong, own names, and they are taught to obey him as a father; and those officers who hold higher military rank than "our father" they dare not approach; but a disobedience of the orders of their colonel, they consider as dooming them to everlasting misery, and they would prefer the most torturing death to disobedience of orders.

Their sentinel duty consists in guarding the premises of the nobility and gentry, and their number is proportionate to the rank and standing of the guarded, that is from five to two hundred soldiers; and when one is placed as a sentinel, he stands with his gun shouldered in a soldier-like manner, and his accoutrements on in due order, and never varies his position till he is relieved by a successor, accompanied by a proper officer, at the end of his six hours.

At the end of each week, the avails of each one's labour is presented to the commissary, who pays the current value of the article, in money; a part of which money is returned in purchasing their scanty rations of provisions, (which, by the bye, is better than they had been accustomed to in domestic life) and a part applied, as occasion requires, to replenish their clothing, ammunition, &c. After two, three, or four years in this service, and it appearing that they have acquired the arts of civilization, learned an useful occupation and the practical duties of a soldier, they are suffered to return to domestic life, but must retain all their military equipments and hold themselves in readiness to join the army at their country's call in a moment; and as these retire, a new supply of the same uncouth class are ordered to occupy their places. Those who retire are required to educate their children at the established schools. Thus is this great man training his almost boundless dominions to arms and arts without expense. Let Europe look out; let her remember that a monarch of the same name once held a station among them.

Emerson's Essays.

BLACK EYED SUSAN.

Gay wrote his well known ballad of "Black Eyed Susan," upon Mrs. Montford, a celebrated actress, temporarily with Ophelia. After her retirement from the stage, love, and the ingratitude of a bosom friend, deprived her of her senses, and she was placed in a receptacle for lunatics. During a lucid interval, she asked her attendant what play was to be performed that evening, and was told Hamlet. In this tragedy, whilst on the stage, she had ever been received with rapture in Ophelia.—The recollection struck her, and, with that cunning which is so often allied to insanity, she eluded the care of the keepers, and got to the theatre, where she concealed herself until the scene in which Ophelia enters in her insane state; she then pushed on the stage before the lady who had performed the previous part of the character could come on, and exhibited a more perfect representation of madness, than the utmost exertions of the mimic art could effect; she was, in truth, Ophelia herself, to the amazement of the performers, and the astonishment of the audience. Nature having made her last effort, her vital powers failed her. On going off, she exclaimed, "it is all over." She was immediately conveyed back to her late place of security, and a few days after, "like a lily drooping, she hung her head and died."

GOOD BREEDING.

Louis XIV was told that lord Stair was the best bred man in Europe. "I shall put him to the test," said the king; and asking lord Stair to take an airing with him, as soon as the door of the coach was opened, he bid him pass and go in; the other bowed and obeyed. The king said, "the world is in the right in the character it gives; another person would have troubled me with ceremony."

UNNATURAL CHILDREN.

It was six hundred years after the building of Rome, before the abominable sin of parricide was known among them. Lucius Ostius was the first wretched monster that murdered his father, and was hated in all succeeding ages. P. Malleolus, as we have it from Livy, was the first among the Romans that laid violent hands upon his mother; for which he was whipped first to blood, then sewed up in a sack with a dog, a cock, a viper, and an ape, and so cast into the sea.